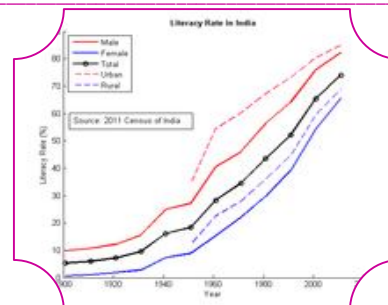




GROWTH OF POPULATION AND ITS IMPACT ON LITERACY

Jadhav Jyoti Sahebrao

Department of Economics, Radhabai Kale Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Ahmednagar (M.S.) India.



ABSTRACT

Most of the developing countries are facing the problem of high population growth, which is causing numerous social and economic problems. Majority of states in India has shown majors signs of improvement in their overall literacy rate thus contributing towards a literate nation. The southern state of Kerala has the best acquisition rate of ninety-three .91% in India. Bihar with a figure of sixty-three .82% has rock bottom acquisition rate in India. In 2011, 82% of males and 65.5% of females were literates giving an overall literacy rate of 74.04% (2011). When compared to other developed countries, this rate is very low.

KEYWORDS: Education, Population and Literacy

• INTRODUCTION

India, with 1,370,459,501 (1.37 billion) people is the second-most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,415,489,506 (1.41 billion) people. The figures show that India represents almost 17.85% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet lives in India. With the increment rate at one.2%, India is expected to possess quite one.53 billion people by the end of 2030.

More than five hundredth of India's current population is below the age of twenty five and over sixty fifth below the age of thirty five. About 72.2% of the population lives in some 638,000 villages and therefore the rest twenty seven.8% in about 5,480 towns and urban agglomerations. The birth rate is twenty two.22 births/1,000 population (2009 est.) while the death rate (deaths per 1000 individuals per year) is 6.4 deaths/1,000 population. The fertility rate is 2.72 children born/woman (NFHS-3, 2008) and the Infant mortality rate is 30.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 estimated). India has the biggest illiterate population within the world. The literacy rate of India as per 2011 Population Census is 74.04%, with male literacy rate at 82.14% and female at 65.46%. Kerala has the highest literacy rate at 93.9%, Lakshadweep (92.3%) is on the second position and Mizoram (91.6%) is on the third.

Some of the explanations for India's apace growing population are financial condition, illiteracy, high birthrate, rapid decline in death rates or mortality rates and immigration from Bangladesh and Nepal. Alarmed by its swelling population, India started taking measures to stem the expansion rate quite early. In fact, India by launching the National birth prevention program in 1952 became the primary country within the world to possess a population policy. The birth prevention program yielded some noticeable results, bringing down significantly the country's fertility rate. In 1965-2009, the contraceptive usage more than tripled and the fertility rate more than halved. The efforts did turn out positive results, however, failed to achieve the ultimate goal and the population of India since getting independence from Britain in 1947 increased almost three times. Whereas India has incomprehensible the majority its targets to bring the

speed of increment in check, China's "One Child Policy" in 1978, has brought tremendous results for the latter. The policy claims to possess prevented between 250 and three hundred million births from 1978 to 2000 and four hundred million births from 1979 to 2010.

- **Statement of the Problem**

To study the growth of population and its impact on Indian literacy.

- **Importance of the Study**

The most important reason for India's rapidly growing population is illiteracy as well as poverty, high fertility rate, rapid decline in death rates.

- **Objectives**

1. To study the reason of rapidly growing population in India.
2. To study the ratio of literacy in India

- **Hypotheses**

- There is no significant impact of growing population on literacy

- **Methodology**

The present research paper based on secondary data obtained from various sources such as report published time to time by government of India, Statistical information of various committee and commission report of Indian government and websites.

Table-1: Current Population of India

Current Population of India in 2016	1,370,459,501 (1.37 billion)
Total Male Population in India	693,753,368 (693 million)
Total No of Females in India	649,688,476 (649 million)
Sex Ratio	943 females per 1,000 males

India, with 1,370,459,501 (1.37 billion) total people, total male population 693,753,368 (693 million) and total female population 649,688,476 (649 million) is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,415,489,506 (1.41 billion) total people.

Table-2: Size of Population in India

It is determined by the number of persons

Census Year	Population (In Crores)	Average annual growth rate
1951	36.11	1.25
1961	43.92	1.96
1971	54.81	2.20
1981	68.33	2.22
1991	84.33	2.16
2001	102.70	1.97
2011	121.02	1.66

The population of India in 1951 was 36.11 crores and after 50 years, in 2011, it was 121.02 crores. In 2010, our population was 117 crores. In the term of, size of the population, India ranks 2nd in the world

after China. India has only about 2.4% of the world's area and contributes less than 1.2% of the world's income, but accommodates about 17.5% of the world's population.

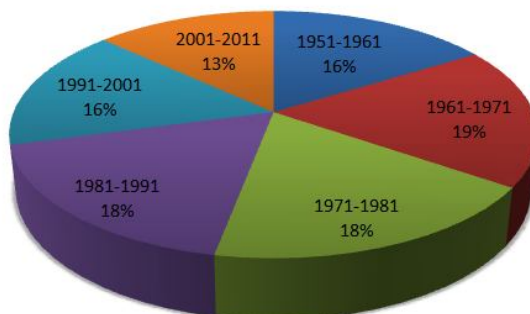
During 1951, the population growth rate has come down from 1.33% to 1.25%. Hence it is known as "Year of Small Divided" In 1961, the population of India started increasing at the rate of 1.96%. Hence 1961 is known as "Year of Population Explosion." In the year of 2001, the population of India crossed one billion (100 crores) mark.

Table -3: Shows the Growth Rate of Population per Decade

Decade	Growth rate Per decade (%)
1951-1961	21.64
1961-1971	24.80
1971-1981	24.66
1981-1991	23.86
1991-2001	21.54
2001-2011	17.64

Since independence, the rate has crossed the 2% mark. Between 1961-1991, the growth rate has remained above 2% per annum. During the decade 1991-2001, the growth rate has come down to 1.97% per annum. Between 2001 and 2011, population growth rate was 1.64% per annum.

Growth rate Per decade (%)



Graphical presentation for the Growth Rate of Population per Decade

▪ **Indian Literacy Ratio:-**

Literacy Rate in India - To know development in a very society, acquirement is another correct indicator of economic development. For purpose of the census, a person in age limit of seven and above, who can both write and read with understanding in any of the languages is considered as a literate in India. Literacy plays a significant role in the economic development of a nation. Although Bharat has raised its current acquirement rate of seventy fifths (2016) from the twelve-tone system at the time of Independence in 1947, it's still lag behind the planet average acquirement rate of 84%. Compared with other nations, the Republic of India has the largest illiterate population.

Table-4: Shows Literacy Ratio in India

Census Year	Literate Persons	Literate Males	Literate Females
1951	18.3	27.2	8.91
1961	28.3	40.4	15.4
1971	34.4	46.0	22.0
1981	43.6	56.04	29.8
1991	52.21	64.1	39.30
2001	64.8	75.3	53.7
2011	74.04	82.1	65.5

It refers to the number of literates as per percentage of the total population. In 1951, only one-fourth of the males and one-twelfth of the females were literates. Thus on an average, only one-sixth of the people of the country were literates.

• CONCLUSION:

As per Population Census of India 2011, the acquirement rate of India has shown improvement of virtually nine.2 percent. It has gone up to seventy four.04% in 2011 from sixty-five .38% in 2001, therefore registering a rise of over nine % within the last ten years. The nation conjointly suffers from large gender inequality in acquirement rate with an acquirement rate of eighty two.14% for men and sixty-five .46% for ladies. Kerala with ninety-three .91% acquirement rate is that the high state in India. Lakshadweep and Mizoram area unit at second and third position with ninety two.28% and 91.58% acquirement rate severally. Bihar with sixty-three .08% acquirement rate is that the last in terms of acquirement rate in India. Majority of states in India has shown majors signs of improvement in their overall literacy rate thus contributing towards a literate nation. The southern state of Kerala has the very best acquirement rate of ninety-three .91% in India. Bihar with a figure of sixty-three .82% has the bottom acquirement rate in India. In 2011, 82% of males and 65.5% of females were literates giving an overall literacy rate of 74.04% (2011). When compared to other developed countries, this rate is very low.

REFERENCES:

- Abraha, S., A.Beyene, T.Dubale, B.Fuller, S.Holloway, E.King, (1991), "What Factors Shape Girls' School Performance? Evidence from Ethiopia," *International Journal of Educational Development*, Vol11: 107-118.
- Ahlburg D.A and J Simon, (1998), "The Population Growth Debate", *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 24, No. 2 pp. 317-327
- Dean T.J, And P. Moock, (1984), "Farmer Education and Farm Efficiency in Nepal: The role of Schooling, Extension Service, and Cognitive Skill", *World Development*, 12:1 67-86
- Eliot A. Jamison Dean T. Jamison Eric A. Hanushek,(2006), "The effect of education quality on income growth and mortality decline" ,*Economics of Education Review*, Vol.26,771-788
- Hill M.A, King M.E, (1995), "Women's Education and Economics Well-Being", *Feminist Economics*, Vol.1,21-46
- Lau L, Dean T. Jamison, F.Louat ,(1991), "Education and productivity in developing countries", *World Bank Working Paper* ,No. 612.

WEBSITES

1. <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/population/india-current-population.html>
2. <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/population/literacy-rate-in-india.html>
3. <http://www.census2011.co.in/literacy.php>
4. http://www.nlm.nic.in/literacy01_nlm.htm